THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SAMUEL J. ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1847, Vol. 5.—No. 40

SUMMER EVENING MUSINGS.

BY "THEODORIC."

The pearly dew of evening
Had decked the herbs and flowers,
That shone with radiance lovely,
In the forest's sylvan bowers.

The birds their songs were warbling,
Their songs of joy and praise;
They welcomed in the evening,
In hopes of brighter days.

The sun was sinking slowly
Behind the western sky;
And as he vanished from my sight,
His last rays burst on high.

His beams are always brightest
When he bids the world good-bye;
The silvery swan sings sweetest
When he folds his wings to die.

Thus thought I, sadly musing,
And gazing on this scene;
So mournful, yet so lovely,
So sad, yet so serene.

When death has sent his summons
To bid the wanderer come,
Let gentle breezes waft me
Thus sweetly to my home.

I will not pine and sorrow
When he calls my soul away,
I'll look to a glad morrow—
A better, brighter day.

Speculation in Whiskers;

Or, Shaving in a Broker's Office.

BY SOL. SMITH.

There lived in Milledgeville, in 1832, a dandified individual, whom we will call Jenks. This individual had a tolerably favorable opinion of his personal appearance. His fingers were hooped with rings, and his shirt bosom was decked with a magnificent breast-pin; coat, hat, vest and boots, were made exactly to fit; he wore kid gloves of remarkable whiteness, his hair was oiled and dressed in the latest and best style—and to complete his killing appearance, he sported an enormous pair of REAL WHISKERS! Of these whiskers Jenks was as proud as a young cat is of her tail, when she first discovers she has one.

I was sitting one day in a broker's office, when Jenks came in to inquire the price of exchange on New York. He was invited to sit down, and a cigar was offered. Conversation turning on the subject of buying and selling stocks, a remark was made by a gentleman present, that he thought no person should sell out stock in such-and-such a bank at that time, as it MUST get better in a few days.

"I will sell ANY thing I've got, if I can make anything on it," remarked Jenks.

"Oh, no," replied one, "not ANY thing: you would not sell your WHISKERS."

A loud laugh followed this chance remark. Jenks immediately answered: "I would—but who would WANT them?—Any person making the purchase would lose money by the operation, I'm thinking."

"Well," I observed, "I would be willing to take the speculation, if the price could be made reasonable."

"Oh, I'll sell 'em cheap," answered Jenks winking at the gentlemen present.

"What do you call cheap?" I inquired.

"I'll sell 'em for fifty dollars," Jenks answered, puffing forth a cloud of smoke across the counter, and repeating the wish.

"Well, that is cheap; and you'll sell your whiskers for fifty dollars?"

"I will."

"Both of them?"

"Both of them."

"I'LL TAKE THEM! When can I have them?"

"Any time you choose to call for them."

"Very well—they're mine, I think I shall double my money on them, at least."

I took a bill of sale, as follows:

"Received of Sol. Smith, FIFTY DOLLARS in full for my crop of whiskers, to be worn and taken care of by me, and delivered to him when called for.

J. JENKS."

The sum of fifty dollars was paid, and Jenks left the broker's office in high glee, flourishing his five Central Bank X's, and telling all his acquaintances of the great bargain he had made in the sale of his whiskers.

The broker and his friends laughed at me for being taken in so nicely. "Never mind," said I, "let those laugh that win; I'll make a profit out of those whiskers, depend upon it."

For a month after this, whenever I met Jenks, he asked me when I intended to call for my whiskers.

"I'll let you know when I want them," was always my answer. "Take care of them—oil them occasionally; I shall call for them one of these days."

"A splendid ball was to be given to the members of the Legislature. I ascertained that Jenks was one of the managers—he being a great ladies' man, (on account of his whiskers, I suppose,) and it occurred to me that before the ball took place, I might as well call for my whiskers.

One morning I met Jenks in a barber shop. He was adornizing before a large mirror, and combing up my whiskers at a devil of a rate.

"Ah! there you are, old fellow said he, speaking to my reflection in the glass.—"Come for your whiskers, I suppose?"

"Oh, no hurry," I replied, as I sat down for a shave.

"Always ready, you know," he answered, giving a final tie to his cravat.

"Come to think of it," I said, musingly, as the barber began to put the lather on my face, "perhaps now would be as good a time as another, you MAY sit down and let the barber try his hand at the whiskers."

"You could'nt wait till to-morrow, could you?" he asked hesitatingly.—"There's a BALL to-night, you know—"

"To be sure there is, and I think you ought to go with a clean face; at all events I don't see any reason why you should expect to wear MY whiskers to that ball; so sit down."

He rather sulkily obeyed, and in a few moments his cheeks were in a perfect foam of lather. The barber flourished his razor, and was about to commence operations, when I suddenly CHANGED MY MIND!

"Stop, Mr. Barber," I said; "you needn't shave off those whiskers just yet." So he quietly put up his razor, while Jenks started up from the chair in something resembling a passion.

"This is trifling!" he exclaimed.—"You have claimed your whiskers—take them."

"I believe a man has a right to do as he pleases with his own property," I remarked, and left Jenks washing his face.

At dinner that day, the conversation turned upon the whisker affair. It seems the whole town had got wind of it, and Jenks could not walk the streets without the remark being continually made by the boys—"THERE GOES THE MAN WITH OLD SOL'S WHISKERS!" And they had grown to an immense size, for he dared not trim them. In short, I became convinced Jenks was waiting very impatiently for me to assert my rights in the property.—It happened that several of the party were sitting opposite to me at dinner who were present when the singular bargain was made, and they all urged me to take the whiskers that very day, and thus compel Jenks to go to the ball whiskerless, or stay at home. I agreed with them that it was about time to REAP MY CROP, and promised that if they would all meet me at the broker's shop where the purchase had been made, I would make a call on Jenks that evening, after he had dressed for the ball. All promised to be present at the proposed SHAVING OPERATION in the broker's office, and I sent for Jenks and the barber. On the appearance of Jenks it was evident he was much vexed at the sudden call upon him, and this vexation was certainly not lessoned when he saw the broker's office filled to overflowing by spectators anxious to behold the barbarous proceeding.

"Come, be in a hurry," he said, as he took his seat, and leaned his head against the counter for support, "I can't stay here long; several ladies are waiting for me to escort them to the ball."

"True, very true—you're one of the managers—I recollect. Mr. Barber, don't detain the gentleman—go to work at once."

The lathering was soon over, and with about three strokes, of the razor, one side of his face was deprived of its ornament.

"Come, come," said Jenks, "push ahead—there is no time to be lost—let the gentleman have his whiskers—he is impatient."

"Not at all," I replied coolly, "I'm in no sort of a hurry, myself—and now I think of it, as YOUR time must be precious at this particular time; several ladies being in waiting for you to escort them to the ball, I believe I'LL NOT TAKE THE OTHER WHISKER TO-NIGHT."

A loud laugh from the bye-standers and a glance in the mirror, caused Jenks to open his eyes to the ludicrous appearance he cut with his single whisker, and he insisted upon my taking THE WHOLE OF MY PROPERTY! But all would'nt do. I had a right to take it when I chose—I WAS NOT OBLIGED TO TAKE IT ALL AT ONCE; and I chose to take but HALF at that particular period—indeed I intimated to him very plainly that I was not going to be a very hard creditor; and that, "if he behaved himself," perhaps I should NEVER call for the balance of what he owed me!

When Jenks became convinced I was determined not to take the remaining whisker, he began, amidst the loudly expressed mirth of the crowd, to propose the terms of compromise—first offering me ten dollars, then twenty, thirty, forty, fifty! to take off the remaining whisker. I said firmly, "My dear sir, there is no use talking; I insist on your wearing that whisker for me for a month or two."

"What will you take for the whiskers?" he at length asked. "Won't you sell them back to me?"

"Ah," replied I, "now you begin to talk as a business man should. Yes, I bought them on speculation—I'll sell them if I can obtain a good price."

"What is your price?"

"One hundred dollars—MUST double my money."

"Nothing less?"

"Not a farthing less—and I am not anxious to sell them even at that price."

"Well, I'll take them," he groaned, "there is your money; and here, barber, shave off this d—d infernal whisker in less than no time—I shall be late at the ball."

The barber accomplished his work, and poor Jenks was whiskerless! Jenks went to the ball, but before the night was over, HE WISHED HE HADN'T—— * * * *. —St. Louis Reveille.

THE WIND CAR.—The Independence Expositor says:—"Our enterprizing fellow citizen, Mr. Wm. Thomas, has just returned from a trip of twelve days on the prairies, with his wind ship, and says it works well, and he is now willing to make a tour to the buffalo country if a sufficient number of passengers can be raised to justify him in making the expedition. He takes one six pounder, a beautiful stand of colors, tents, &c. He will start in a few days if he can be successful in getting a company. Mr. Thomas will take with him four large horses, that in case of a calm there will be no detention. It is now a beautiful season of the year for a buffalo hunt."

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The Boston Journal says:—"If your constitution is delicate, wear flannel next the skin during the summer season, and be particularly careful that your young children wear it also. We have heard an eminent physician, now residing in this city, say that a very large proportion of the deaths by cholera infantum, which annually take place in this city and vicinity, could have been prevented by this simple precaution. It is the sudden changes of the weather, the ordinary effects of which may be in a great measure warded off by wearing flannel next the skin, which produces these fatal diseases, and which are generally ascribed to too great an indulgence in summer fruits.

NARROW ESCAPE.—This (Saturday) afternoon, as the steamboat train of cars from Hartford was entering the city, and had reached this side of the railroad bridge the cow-catcher picked up a little girl about ten years old, and carried her about twenty-five rods. As soon as the brakes could be brought to bear, the train was stopped, and the child jumped off and ran. She was walking on the track, and a curve in the road, our informant states, prevented her being seen in season to avoid the collission. We did not learn to what extent she was injured, or her name but presume she could not have been very seriously hurt, from the fact of her being able to leave without assistance.—New Haven Herald.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A little boy, named William Hunter, had been for some months ill, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and his mother was with him. On Thursday evening he sent for the superintendant, and asked him to pray by his bedside. Then, after many thanks for his kindness, he said, "I shall die to-morrow morning, and I am not afraid to die; but Oh! do pray for my mother." During the night, he made repeated inquiries, as with earnest longings for the approach of day. Morning came and the child sunk into the deep, sweet sleep, from which he never woke on earth.—Boston Jour.

ROCHESTER EDGE TOOLS IN ENGLAND.—Some time since, says the Scientific American, a Mr. Ash, an extensive manufacturer of mechanics tools at Sheffield, England, sent to this country for patterns of the latest improvements, and amongst the rest, ordered a variety from Messrs. Barton & Belden, of Rochester, which were promptly forwarded. On their arrival there, it seems that their make gives such universal satisfaction, they were immediately copied, and the fact that they came from this country made prominent by stamping upon them "Rochester Pattern."—Roch. Dem.

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE "KILLERS."—Scarcely a night now passes without the perpetration of some outrage by this gang of Moyamensing desperadoes. Brutal assaults, robbery, stabbing and murder, help to make up the catalogue of their crimes—crimes which they commit under the very eye of the police authorities of the district.—The police officers, indeed, either openly wink at the lawless acts of these young villians, or stand off and confess themselves afraid to do their duty.

INDIAN POLITICS.—Considerable excitement exists in the Cherokee Nation in regard to the election for chieftain in August. Mr. Coodey and Mr. Ross are the candidates for the office.

THE TWO VOICES.

BY H. M. KLAPP.

Father, earth's a pleasant place,
Sweet—sweet to me!
There is freshness on her face!
Music on her sea!
Boy! death is on her face!
Death within her waves!
Call you earth a pleasant place,
Green—green with graves!

Father! life's a pleasant thing!
Mortal lot is fair!
E'en the birds above us sing
"Joy lives in air!"
Woe, betimes, the heart shall ring,
Frailty faith impair;
Call you life a pleasant thing,
Full—full of care!

FROM MEXICO.

Interesting News.

The New Orleans mail which was due las night having failed, we extract from the Charleston Courier the subjoined interesting intelligence from Vera Cruz, which we find transferred to that paper from the New Orleans Times of the 30th ultimo.

It is important, as putting at rest, for the present, all prospect of effecting a peace through the medium of negotiation. General Scott was to have marched on the capital on the 15th ultimo, and we shall, doubtless, in a few days be in receipt of intelligence of exciting interest.

FROM THE N. O. TIMES OF JULY 30.

The steamship *Massachusetts* arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz the 23d instant, bringing us files of the Sol de Anahuac and our regular correspondence up to the time of her departure.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—No intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, or even from Puebla, traceable to any authentic source, had reached Vera Cruz since the date of our last advices. It will be recollected that all was then in a state of doubt and suspense. Information in an unofficial form had arrived there, intimating that Santa Anna had taken the initiative in the question of the constitutionality of opening a negotiation with Mr. Trist, which had lain between him and the Congress, and had appointed three Commissioners to meet the American Envoy at San Martin Tesmelucan, on an appointed day. In reference to this vital subject, the Sol de Anahuac of the 22d instant states that rumors were in circulation quite unfavorable to the success of Mr. Trist's mission. Indeed, from letters which had come to hand from Puebla, it was certain that the commission had not been installed, and "consequently that the hopes of peace which had been founded thereon had completely vanished." It adds, on the other hand, that from the continued inaction of Gen. Scott's army, the only *datum* on which can possibly rest the probability of a commission for the settlement of difficulties, and the total absence of news for some time from the interior, it may be that the Commander-in-Chief is waiting the arrival of fresh instructions from Washington. The immediate nomination of Commissioners, and the designation of the place of meeting, would seem to indicate a sincere desire on the part of the Mexicans for some kind of a pacific arrangement. Difficulties of an accidental nature, delays, &c., may have intervened to obstruct the consummation of a treaty. Engli h mediation, it was stated, had been proferred and accepted, which had progressed so far as to have the Secretary of Legation of the British Embassy to the headquarters of Gen. Scott at Puebla. In allusion to this last means to which the Mexicans had had recourse, the Sol de Anahuac expresses its dissent from any foreign interference, as being always costly, and sometimes most fatal in its results. In reviewing all the news, however, which has reached us by this arrival, we are bound to confess that every thing seems in *statu quo*, as at the last receipt of intelligence. Nothing definite is known; either of the sentiments of the Congress, of whose meeting not a word is said, or of the mode of acting of the Mexican government. Gen. Scott had not left Puebla when the last accounts were received at Vera Cruz from that city.

APPROACHING BATTLE.—In opposition to the foregoing speculations, however, we find that a letter of the 17th, which has not come to hand as yet, a circumstance we much regret, is alluded to by our regular cosrespondent, in which, as we glean from his remarks on the 20th relating thereto, he states that all hopes of peace are entirely crushed and that Gen. Scott was to march on the capital on the 15th instant. Santa Anna, at the head of a large army, supposed to be 22,000 strong intended to give him battle at some point between Puebla and Mexico.

GENERAL PIERCE.—This officer left with his train on the day indicated in our last advices. During his advance firing had been heard along the road, by which it seems he must have met with some obstacles from guerrillas. His force, however, was so overwhelming strong—three thousand men, with one hundred and fifty wagons—that he no doubt brushed away these predatory bands with ease. In reference to this, we learn that two hundred men, who set forth from Vera Cruz after the train which left a few days before were attacked a short distance from Santa Fe. The Mexicans had a strong force, but were defeated.

BURNING OF SANTA FE.—Lieut. Fitzgerald had been sent on an expedition with twenty-five men. They went to Santa Fe, took away some provisions belonging to the army, and set fire to that town, a place of refuge to guerrillas.

VOMITO.—This disease, the terror of foreigners in Vera Cruz, still continues its ravages, but it is quite certain that the health of the city has immensely improved in comparison with that during the past years, through the enlightened measures introduced by the Americans. The Board of Health are unceasing in their labors and mitigate the ravages of this horrid scourge.

GOV. WILSON.—We are sorry to learn that the Governor of Vera Cruz was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill on the morning of the 22d instant. We trust that he has recovered before this.

TABASCO.—Commodore Perry has again left Anton Lizardo, for Tabasco, and it is reported that the further occupation of that place is to be, for the present, abandoned.

Correspondence of the Com. Times.

VERA CRUZ, JULY 20, 1847.

In my hurried note of the 17th I informed you of the destruction of our hopes with regard to peace, and of the report that General Scott had fixed upon the 15th instant for his march upon the capital. It is to be expected that our next express will bring us intelligence of his being on the road. I have seen one letter to-day from an officer of the staff at Puebla, which states that from the best information he can obtain he forms the opinion that Santa Anna has a force of twenty-two thousand men, most of which will probably meet General Scott's army on its way, and afford another Cerro Gordo laurel to each of our brave fellows.

I believe it is true, however, that Alvarez has gone south without having redeemed a single promise made to Santa Anna, or having accomplished one of his dread intentions declared against the "Yankies." All his Indians, of course, went with him. Alvarez is a sovereign in his own district, and as absolute as Nicholas, or Mahmoud, and it is no wonder that his pride revolted at the idea of serving under a creature so contemptible as Canalizo.

A quarrel on the subject of rank has also arisen in our army, but I presume the consequences will not be very serious.—The Commander-in-Chief has made a very sensible decision on the subject, and the matter lies in a proper shape, pending an appeal.

Vera Cruz is quiet enough just now, and I see no great reason to apprehend an early disturbance, but there are idle and foolish spirits at work which may produce damage to themselves, harmless as the issue may be to us.

Two French gentlemen arrived here yesterday from Jalapa, and inform us that Gen. Pierce will meet with serious opposition from the guerrillas and others at almost every step on his march. To impede his advance as much as possible, two bridges on the road have been destroyed—one at San Juan, twenty miles from here, and the other at El Plan, near Cerro Gordo. The latter was a fine structure. There is timber, however, in the neighborhood, with which I suppose another bridge can be built, to answer a temporary purpose, but much delay must necessarily be suffered. The bridge at San Juan is of less consequence, but as the rainy season has set in, the river has swollen to an extent that must render its passage a must difficult matter. Of course Gen. Pierce has no ponton train, and I do not know that even Gen. Scott has one.

I treat my information as correct, as I have no shadow of reason to doubt the authority from which I received it, and must add that the Mexicans are greater dolts than I have ever considered them, if it be not correct. And who is to blame for this and the other difficulties which line the road to Jalapa? Is it General Scott, or higher authority, or both? One thousand men, stationed between Jalapa and Santa Fe, a distance less than seventy miles, would have saved not only these bridges, but many valuable lives and much property. Such a guard would have afforded ample protection to travellers, and, by preventing depredations, would so have discouraged the guerrillas that half their bands would ere this have been broken and scattered over the country, to prey upon Mexican instead of American property.

The foreign residents and the well-disposed Mexicans complain seriously of the recent orders, Nos. 24 and 25, issued by Governor Wilson, in which he says the castle will fire upon the town in case of an attack. I can hardly suppose that he seriously contemplates such a measure as its effect would be to aid the express object of the guerrillas, or robbers, composing the assailants. Their design would be to destroy as much property as possible, and they would thank the Governor for his valuable assistance in its destruction; and who would protect the poor foreigners, huddled together, old men, women, and children, in such a place as that appointed for their shelter, or rendezvous; for shelter it is not in any sense of the word! I sincerely hope that better counsels, or rather authority, will induce a further amendment of his orders, before an attack takes place. The effect of the orders has been to destroy, in a great measure, the confidence reposed in our promises of protection; and I do not know how any good could be expected to result from them.

I have to-day received five or six packages of your paper, the first that have come to hand in a month. Where they have been I know not; and I only mention their delay to account for not having noticed some extracts in the earlier dates from sundry papers, and particularly from the Washington Union, the statements of which conflict with those made by me on several occasions. It is now too late to trouble your readers with the details to prove the correctness of my statements, and I will only crave room to ask the editor of the Union, first, If, in his opinion Gen. Scott now has twelve thousand men in his division of the army? Second, where he obtained the information, a month ago, that half a million of dollars in specie had been collected for duties in Vera Cruz? And, third, upon what system of arithmetic he based the calculation that fifteen millions of dollars of revenue would be yielded by the tariff now in force on the Mexican coasts?—Five millions might have been secured by the establishment of a common-sense rate of duties, and reasonable facilities of payment and trade; but I can assure you that, under those adopted, not one million including all duties received, and all bonded, will be realized within one year from the date of opening the ports.

VERA CRUZ, JULY 22, 1847.

After all the delay which occurred in getting off the train and escort under Gen. Pierce, many of the wagons were in an unprepared state, and became detached from the main body. An escort of a hundred and fifty or two hundred troops was detailed to remain with the stragglers and guard them until they could rejoin the train, while the main body moved forward. The detachment had, however, advanced only a few miles beyond Santa Fe, when it was attacked by a large party of guerrillas, which kept it engaged for about four hours, at the end of which time the Mexicans were well "used up," and the Americans moved forward. A gentleman who passed along the road yesterday morning says that he saw several dead bodies in the vicinity—all Mexicans—and has no doubt that the guerrillas met with a considerable loss. No wounded have arrived here from our troops, and it is to be presumed that their loss has been small. It is strange that no messenger has been dispatched to the Governor with the intelligence. The firing was plainly heard by our sick, which had been left behind at Santa Fe. The detachment which I mentioned in my last as having been sent out to Santa Fe, has returned, and report the entire destruction of the place, in conformity with the Governor's orders. The measure of destroying that place is a good one, and it is to be hoped will be followed up with that of the destruction of all the hamlets within ten miles of the city. The preservation of life and public property requires such a step, and, even if we have to pay for the property destroyed, it is yet the policy of true economy.

STEAM HOD CARRIER.—The contractors on the Bay State mills now hoist their brick and mortar by steam. A small engine is stationed in he lower story of the mill, to which is appended and endless chain running from the engine to the floor upon which the workmen are engaged. To the chain the hods of brick and mortar are fastened by a hook which is firmly affixed to the hod. On arriving at the top the tenders take the hods from the chains and carry them to any desired part of the building. A man stands near the engine to take off the empty hods as they approach the floor by the downward side of the chain. The labor of about twenty-five men is saved by this ingenious invention, which was first adopted to this purpose, we understand at Lowell last summer.—Lawrence Cour-

---

A BANK OFFICER DEFAULTED.—The Richmond Enquirer learns that one of the officers of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, has absconded, carrying off some 13,000 dollars of the funds of the bank. He is said to be a man of high standing in the community, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

E. W. CARR, Sun Buildings, North East corner of Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD," and is clothed with full power to receipt for all monies paid him on these objects.

FOR GOVERNOR
General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Jost J. Stutzman,
OF ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Daniel Lepley,
OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWRTHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
Jonathan Row,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR AUDITOR,
John Witt,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Samuel Will, 3 years,
Henry Frank, 1 year.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMELY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
THOMAS McGRATH, Philadelphia co.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Westmoreland
G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

From the National Intelligencer.

From Mexico.

FACTS, RUMORS AND, SPECULATIONS.

The Telegraph brought to the city yesterday morning news of stirring interest, which was summed up in the following extra issued from our office:

"The Telegraph announces that Gen. SCOTT reached the city of Mexico on the 17th ultimo.

"There had been a quarrel between SANTA ANNA and CANALIZO.

"Gen. SCOTT met with no opposition till he was within eight miles of the city. A skirmish then took place, but the Mexicans soon gave way, after which the civil authorities met Gen. SCOTT and entered into stipulations.

"One account, sent by express to Matamoras, states that our loss was three hundred; the account by way of Vera Cruz does not, as far as we know, make any mention of the loss.

"The important item of the above news —that our army has taken the Mexican capital—we believe to be true."

So positive was the Telegraph's annunciation of these particulars, that we were not a little chagrined, as well as disappointed, when the arrival of the Southern mail in the evening reduced these auspicious accounts to little more than conflicting and disputed rumors. We give them as they appear in the New Orleans papers, hazarding no opinion ourselves, but only the hope that the event reported may be found to be true, and that it may turn out that the heroic and veteran Scott is in quiet possession of the capital of Mexico.

THE NEW ORLEANS ACCOUNTS.

The New Orleans *National* of Saturday, the 31st ultimo, published the following in an extra:

"There is news in the city from the city of Mexico as late as July 17th. It came through by a Mexican courier, who came by the way of Orizaba and Alvarado to Vera Cruz. Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 17th of July. He met with no opposition on his way from Puebla until he arrived at Penon, about eight miles from the city. Here a slight skirmish ensued between his advance and the Mexicans, when the latter fell back. The civil authorities then came out to meet Gen. Scott. Stipulations were entered into by which the persons and property of the citizens of Mexico were to be respected. This accomplished, our army marched quietly into the city of the Montezumas.

"This important news reached here in the Massachusetts, but has been withheld for purposes that we do not understand. The authority upon which we publish it seems to us undoubted. The courier that brought this news could come from the city of Mexico via Orizaba to Vera Cruz in five days if the weather is good, seven under any circumstances. The Massachusetts left Vera Cruz on the 23d. It will be perceived that this allows seven days for the news to reach Vera Cruz by the route we have stated.

"We know, upon the highest authority, that there is a letter now in the city of the 17th July from the city of Mexico. The gentleman who gave us the information has a letter of the 15th, in which is mentioned the preparations of families about leaving on the approach of the Yankees.

"Santa Anna and Canalizo had quarrelled about the defence of the city. Canalizo did not want the city injured, as there was no hope of successful resistance. He preferred to meet our troops in the plain, and there decide the contest. Santa Anna would not agree to this, so no opposition was made.

"The entrance of Gen. Scott into Mexico is a rumor. From the letter of the 15th we know positively of the preparation of the families in the city to move on the approach of Gen. Scott, and of the quarrel between Santa Anna and Canalizo as to the defence of the city, and we know that there is a letter in the city of the 17th from Mexico.

"The courier that brought through the letter of the 17th brought news of Gen. Scott's entering the city. We have no doubt of the truth of the report."

The *Picayune* of the next day (Sunday) questions the accuracy of the *National* news, and offers the annexed comments on it:

"We have not a doubt of the perfect sincerity of the Editor of the National in his belief of the intelligence, but we are unable to arrive at the same conclusion with him. We fear the announcement is entirely premature. All the intelligence contained in the extra of the National was communicated to us on Friday evening. It did not then command our belief, and consequently was not communicated to our readers yesterday morning. We have seen no reason to change the opinion we first formed of the news.

"We did not intend to argue the question of the credibility of this intelligence at any length; there are circumstances connected with its receipt here sufficient to awaken doubt in all minds. It is not surprising that a courier should have arrived at Vera Cruz, from Mexico in the time alleged to have been occupied by this courier; but that he should have escaped all notice at Vera Cruz, where so many eyes are fixed upon every new comer from the interior; that he should have made his way to this port on a Government vessel without suspicion; and that the news should have been suppressed till certain stock-jobbing operations were complete—all this is possible, but highly improbable. But this we do believe, that if Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico in triumph on the 17th ultimo the news would have been known in Tampico and in Vera Cruz by innumerable voices within forty-eight hours. News is carried to Mexico with wonderful speed. The battle of Buena Vista was ended the night of the 23d of February, and the news was known by the 28th in the city of Mexico, nearly six hundred miles distant.

"But further: We learn that a Spanish gentleman is now in this city, who arrived on the Massachusetts, who saw Gen. Scott in Puebla on the 14th ultimo. If this be so, there is an end to the whole story at once.

"We have no doubt that letters of the 15th ultimo may have been received here from the city of Mexico. There have been ample time and opportunity for such letters to reach here via Tampico, nor is it the first time that letters from Mexico have come by that route, and been attributed to the agency of a courier arrived at Vera Cruz. We repeat, therefore, that when this intelligence was first communicated to us on Friday we did not credit it, and upon reflection we can see no reason to change our opinion But while we thus frankly express our own convictions, yet we must confess that there are very plausible reasons for giving credence to this intelligence. We can conceive no motive for an attempt to deceive the public with it. The channel through which it has transpired is very generally known, and we cannot suppose the individual alluded to should entertain the slightest desire to mislead any one in the premises. And we know, moreover, that gentlemen who are extremely well informed about affairs in Mexico put faith in this news. Still we remain incredulous. It would seem to be pretty well settled that Gen. Scott was to march from Puebla about the 15th ultimo. We believe that he did so, and that he would certainly make his way to the capital, whether opposed or not; but that he arrived there on the 17th we cannot yet believe. We are very willing, however, to be undeceived in the premises, and shall rejoice as sincerely as any if he has entered the capital of Mexico with as little loss as implied by the extra of the National. The propeller Washington may very shortly be expected here, and then all doubts will be dispelled."

On the other hand the Delta of Sunday contains the following paragraph confirmatory of the National's statement:

"The National issued the following in an extra last evening. It seams strange that this news should come by the steamer Massachusetts, which arrived here on Thursday last, and that up to this time those in official correspondence with Gen. Scott should not be apprized of it. Extraordinary, however, as it may appear, we have every reason to believe, from information confidentially communicated to ourselves, that it is substantially true—that the main fact of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico is a fixed fact."

And in still further support of the reality of the news the New Orleans papers of Monday contain further accounts, by another route, of which we give the following version of the *Bee*:

"We learn by passengers from Matamoros on board the propeller Washington which arrived here last night from Brasos, which place she left on the 27th, that on the day they left Matamoras an express arrived from the city of Mexico, with letters to Mexican merchants in that place, stating that Gen. Scott met with the Mexican army at Rio Frio, and had a battle, in which the enemy were defeated and totally routed, with a loss on the part of the Americans of three hundred men; after which Gen. Scott, with his victorious troops, entered and took possession of the city of the Montezumas.—The news was publicly read to the troops at Matamoras, and, although it savors somewhat of improbability, may nevertheless be wholly true, for our readers will bear in mind that, of all the battles fought and victories won on the fields of Mexico, our first news of them was received from the Mexican authority, and afterwards confirmed through American sources. We incline to the opinion (though somewhat doubtful) that our army under Scott has again been victorious and were then, as now in possession of the city of Mexico."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

PHILADA., August 9—6 P. M.

The propeller Washington has arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Brazos to the 22d of July.

An Express had arrived at Matamoras from the city of Mexico, stating that Gen. Scott had met the Mexican army, consisting of about 20,000 men, and after a hotly contested and sanguinary battle, in which 300 Americans were killed, defeated and totally routed.

There is reported to have been 20,000 Mexicans in the field. Scott was victorious, and with his troops entered and took possession of the capitol.

The news of the victory with orders from Head Quarters, were publicly read to the army on the evening of the victory.

FROM THE ARMY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 9, P. M.

Steamer arrived at New Orleans—no confirmation of Army news—Gen. Taylor still at Walnut Springs—about to advance on San Luis Potosi.

By the arrival, at New Orleans, of the Steamer Mary Jane Kane, Tampico dates to the 26th have been received, but bring no confirmation of the news in reference to the movements of Gen. Scott.

Gen. Taylor still continues at Walnut Springs. On the 17th, his whole force amounted to 7,000 men. As soon as recruits enough to swell it to 10,000 men should arrive, he intended to march upon San Luis Potosi.

A rumor as early as the 13th of July, prevailed at Monterey, that Gen. Scott had defeated the Mexican Army in a battle near the Capitol, and was supposed to have taken the city of Mexico?

A few days later accounts are looked for from Matamoras by the steamer Fashion, which is hourly expected to arrive. All doubt will then probably be solved, in reference to the Mexican news, and the movements of Gen. Scost.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.—The following important notice appears in the Gibraltar Chronicle of 22d of June:

We have been shown a copy of an order issued by the Emperor of Morocco to his governors and agents, authorising the seizure and confiscation of all privateering vessels entering the ports of his empire, that are fitted out against the commerce of the United States of America.

The old Turk deserves no little credit for the friendly feeling he has manifested towards this country.

DIFFERENCES IN ORTHODOXY.

In one of the districts of Alabamy, given over to democratic possession, two candidates of the same party are in the field. Each claims to represent the genuine democracy and considers the other an interloper and a schismatic. Dr. Bowdon looks to the Administration as the embodiment of democratic principles, and steering by the constellation of the White House, feels very sure that he cannot go wrong. If JAMES K. POLK, the chosen of the party is not a democrt—who is? That is what Mr. Bowdon wants to know.

On the other hand, however. Mr. Rice openly charges the Administration with having brought "disunion and distraction" into the democratic ranks. EX CATHEDRA is to be put EX ECCLESIA—excommunicated. Here is the very head and front of rebellion. But Mr. Rice does not deal in generalities; he specifies; he makes his charges distinct and direct. His indictment includes the following counts:

1st. Getting the country into a war with Mexico, which might have been as easily avoided as was a war with England on the Oregon question.

2d. The effort to tax tea and coffee, on the pretext that it was necessary to carry on or support the war.

3d. The failure to reduce the price of the public lands by the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress.

4th. The attempt to supercede Scott and Taylor, by creating the office of Lieutenant General, and bestowing it on Thomas H. Benton, "a mere politician."

5th. The passage of the Ten Regiment Bill, and the clause giving the President the right to appoint the officers, instead of entrusting that right to the brave and devoted volunteers.

6th. The wretched attempt to hamper the resolution of thanks to General Taylor with an implied censure.

7th. The refusal of the House of Representatives to pass a resolution calling on the President for proper information concerning Santa Anna's return to Mexico. If the President, says Mr. Rice, did nothing wrong in letting Santa Anna return to Mexico without any disturbance from our navy, why did a majority of the House refuse to call on the President to let the people know all about the matter of Santa Anna's return?

In addition to these formidable positions Mr. Rice takes another, which is likely to insure him a triumphant victory; he avows himself in favor of General TAYLOR for the Presidency. He does not speculate upon what may be Gen. Taylor's opinion in relation to this measure or that, but supports him because he believes that the interests of the whole country would be well cared for by that fine old gentleman and soldier.—Balt. American.

A TRIP UP SALT RIVER.

A few years ago, soon after the election of the lamented Harrison to the Presidential office, on a trip from New York to Albany we fell in company with an English gentleman recently arrived in this country, and who was making a pleasure tour through the States. He had with him a condensed map of the United States, which he occasionally examined with much apparent earnestness. After some time we entered into a conversation with him, and found him to be a gentleman of great intelligence and urbanity.—In the course of conversation he remarked, that since he had been in this country, he had on a great variety of occasions, heard the terms "salt river," "trip up salt river," "rowed up salt river," "rapids of salt river" and "head waters of salt river" frequently used in conversation among others, in a way which he could not understand, and he informed us, that he was that morning examining the map for the purpose of ascertaining whereabouts it was situated, (supposing it a place of fashionable resort) but that his examination had thus far proved unsisfactory; and he appealed to us for information. Of course we explained to him the popular use of the terms he alluded to, which drew from him a hearty exclamation, and a bust of uproarrous laughter.

We have no doubt there are many gentlemen in our midst, who are now making inquires and examinations of the same character with the English gentleman, having either forgotten, or never known, the precise locality of that charming refuge for political exiles. It is not our intention at this time to impart any particular information as to its beauties or location, but merely to exhort certain of our locofoco friends to make all the necessary arrangements for a voyage to those pleasant parts. The time of departure is rapidly drawing nigh, and it is important that the accounts should be settled up, the balance struck and receipted. The settlers there at present, require the aid of Governor Shunk to instruct them in political economy; the way the "INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY CLAUSE" operates in the case of Banking corporations, and the Lehigh County Bank in particular; the awful consequences of manufacturing incorporations, conducted upon the facilities of associated wealth; and the way they "CUT THE BUCKLE" down at the Trappe.

His body guard, consisting of any quantity of Colonels and inferior officers, are needed to fortify the place against any incursion hereafter of the "Mexican Whigs," and the "rank and file" of the party to chant those beautiful stanzas:

"Oh poor Cooney Whigs,
"What makes you look so blue,
"We will have Polk and Dallas
"And the Tariff of '42;"

or else this sorrowful lamentation:

Oh poor foxy rats,
We're in a dreadful fix,
We would have Polk and Dallas
And the Tariff of '46.

No doubt when our locofoco friends arrive at their destined haven, there will be great rejoicings, as they will find themselves surrounded by the whole family of the "UNTERRIFIED AND HARMONIOUS,": relieved from the responsibility of office, and deprived of no important privilege, except that of plunder.

We wish them a speedy voyage and pledge ourselves to lend all our aid in fitting them for the journey. Again we say, PREPARE.—Pa. Tel.

A SOLDIERS YARN.

The Louisville Democrat gives the following as related by a returned volunteer from the army:

"I know a lady in Monterey who is 150 years old; she can walk four miles per hour; she has a foot 12 1-2 inches broad; her great toe is six inches longer than the balance of her toes—her height is four feet six inches, and she is four feet six inches round the waist; she has a beard as strong as any man, and wears moustaches. She has been married seven times."

Gen. Irvin voted for the Bankrupt Bill, say Locofocos. So did ROBERT J. WALKER, Mr. POLK's Secretary of the Treasury, not only vote for the passage of the Bankrupt bill, but also against its repeal, until after he had taken the benefit of its provisions, and thus squared off with his creditors.—Pa. Int.

OLD ZACH A "FF."—"As Gen. Taylor is from Virginia, I suppose he belongs to the double f's," remarked a gentleman the other day, half sneeringly. "Yes sir-ee," replied a volunteer standing by, 'he belongs to the double f's sure, for he is of a *fighting family*."

ACCIDENTALLY CORRECT.—The Washington Union of the 28th ult. in publishing the Southern news, by some oversight allowed the following truth to be copied into its columns:—"Gen. Taylor is still at Walnut Springs, quietly awaiting the arrival of those reinforcements so *often promised and* ALWAYS DELAYED.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REVEREND ACCUSERS.—The Rev. Mr. McCalla appears in one of the Philadelphia papers with a lengthy reply to the official announcement made by the Union of the falsity of the charge made by him against the President. He reasserts that the President did assure him repeatedly that the two Catholic chaplains, Messrs. Rey and McElroy, had been appointed as spies, and not as chaplains,

ECCLESIASTICAL LIBEL.—One of the most respectable ministers of Massachusetts, says the Boston Bee, has been prosecuted for libel, in having read from his pulpit a sentence of excommunication passed by the church. There is no allegation that the sentence was not well founded, but the allegation is that there was no good reason for reading it before the whole congregation.

THE WAR UPON CHINA.—We are sorry to see the attack on Canton avowed by the British Government. An official letter from Lord Palmerston to Sir J. Davis has been published, approving of the late operations at Canton river, "as justified by the procrastinating and evasive conduct of the Chinese, and as but calculated to prevent more serious difficulties at a future period.

THE WAY TO ADVERTISE.—We were shown a receipt for *nine hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents*, the amount paid in advance for one years advertising, by Dr. Townsend, in a Philadelphia paper. The Dr. paid one of the N. York papers more than DOUBLE that amount last year and this. It is not astonishing that his medicine has gained the great popularity it has attained throughout the country, for he knows how and is not afraid to advertise.—N. Y. Express.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 75	
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a 90	
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70	
Corn,	"	60 a 0 62	
Oats,	"	33 a 0 35	
Potatoes	"	62 a 0 75	
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00	
" dried	"	50 75	
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 75	
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00	

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	¼	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	¼	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	¼	Lancaster	10
Middletown	¼	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	¼	Granville	50
Erie bank	¼	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
Harrisburg	"	MARYLAND.	
Honesdale	"	Baltimore banks	par
Lebanon	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Pottsville	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Wyoming	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
York Bank	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
West Branch bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Mineral bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Patapsco bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Washington bank	"
		Bank of Westminster	"

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 6th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Michael Shoaff, Administrator of Christian Shoaff dec'd.

The account of Jacob Miller, Executor of Jonathan Eash, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Adams, Administrator with the will annexed of Frederick Adams, dec,d.

The account of Thomas Hanna, Administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Minerd, dec'd.

The account of John Fair, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Fair dec'd.

The account of Samuel Swank, Executor &c., of Catharine Swank, dec'd.

The account of Abner Yoder, Administrator of John Wigle, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Hunsecker, acting Administrator of Jacob Swank, dec'd.

The Supplemental account of Samuel Kimmel, Guardian of the minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of Mary Fream, late Mary Graham, Administratrix &c., of John Graham, dec'd.

The Account of Mary Fream, Executrix &c, of Smiley Fream, dec'd, as far as he was associated with her in the Administraiion *de bonis non* of John Graham, dec'd.

The account of George Meese. Administrator of Killian Koontz, dec'd.

The account of Casper Loechel, Administrator of Conrad Werner, dec'd.

The account of Chauncey F. Stoner and Jacob Stoner, Executors, &c., of Isaac Stoner, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
August 3, 1847, Register.

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 25 a 4 37	
Wheat	85 a 87	
Rye	40 a 05	
Corn	00 a 40	
Oats	28 a 30	
Barley,	35 a 40	
Bacon, hams, per lb	0 a 8	
Pork	00 a 5	
Lard,	0 a 8	
Tallow, rendered	0 a 00	
" rough	0 a 00	
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00	
" roll,	8 a 10	
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7	
" Goshen,	00 a 00	
Apples green, per barrel,	0 00 a 0 00	
" dried per bushel,	50 a 56	

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county for confirmation, on Monday the 30th day of August, 1847, viz:

The account of Christopher Beam, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Conemaugh Turnpike Road.

The account of John Schneider, Committee of Frederick Althouse a Lunatic.

The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, Assignees of Peter Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.

The account of John Grove and Abraham Landis, assignees of John Rhoads, under a voluntary assignment.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.
Prot'ys office, Som., July 31, '47.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,
Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

JURY LIST.
For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.

Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cobaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm.

Stoystown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.

Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.

Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.

Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.

Shade township,
Henry Berkeypile.

Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.

Stonycreek township.
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.

Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.

Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younkin.

Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.

Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.

Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.

Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.

Greenville township
Jeremiah Glodfelty.

Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.

Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.

Berlin borough,
George Heffley.

Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.

Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.

Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.

Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. ANDREW STEWART,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

County Meeting.

The Democratic Antimasons & Whigs of Somerset County are requested to meet in the Court House in Somerset on Tuesday evening of Court week, (August 31st) to respond to the nominations made by the County Convention, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to insure the triumph of their principles and the election of their candidates at the approaching election.

By order of the

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

☞ Some of the Locofoco editors, as a last resort to defeat Gen. Irvin, are publishing a letter from a Mr. Flanigan, a suspended Catholic clergyman, to Gen. Markle, in 1844, in which the writer speaks very highly of Gen. Irvin and says the General's election to Congress was secured by the votes of the Catholics, influenced by him, the said Flanigan. We understood at the time the letter was first published in 1844, that the representations made by the writer, in so far as they related to Gen. Irvin, were pronounced untrue by those acquainted with the facts; but whether they be true or false, we cannot comprehend how they could militate against Gen. Irvin. If true, they would only go to prove that all classes of men who are acquainted with Gen. Irvin think well of him. and if untrue, then, of course, they have no application to him. In any event, the Catholics throughout the State will not thank the Locofoco editors for bringing up a matter implicating a portion of them thus, for the purpose of prejudicing others against them as a religious denomination with a view of influencing the pending election. It is a base electioneering scheme, which, like all such schemes, must fail of accomplising its object.

The American Arms again Triumphant. The City of Mexico taken!

Our readers will rejoice with us in the intelligence of the capture of the city of Mexico by our army under Gen. Scott. The accounts which we publish to-day give none of the details, but may, we think, be relied on as regards the fact of the city having been taken. This event must, if anything will, lead to a speedy peace between the two nations, Gen. Scott has certainly won unfading laurels since assuming the command in Mexico, having taken every town, city and fortress that he has assailed. His conduct as a military commander is equalled only by that of Gen. Taylor, whilst the successes that have attended the efforts of each are unequalled in the history of war.

☞ The Whigs of Westmoreland have put in nomination the following ticket:

Assembly.—William Pinkerton, John Gay, James Paul.

Commissioner.—John Haymaker.

Treasurer.—Hugh Y. Brady.

Auditor.—Daniel Kiehl.

Trustees.—John Armstrong, Sr., Rev. J. J. Brownson.

BERKS COUNTY IN MOTION!

The Whigs of Old Berks hald an enthusiastic meeting the other day and passed a resolution recommending Gen Taylor for the Presidency, one of thanks to the army—one in favor of Irvin and Patton—and sundry others of the "right stripe," showing that the Whigs of that Locofoco-ridden county are determined to do their duty at the ensuing election.

LOOK OUT!

We caution the Whigs throughout the State to be on their guard against reports, circulars and hand bills, issued from the Locofoco press, retailing all manner of base and unscrupulous falsehoods against the Whig candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. We are already apprized of a splendid edition of Roorback's, now in process of concoction, with which the State is to be flooded during the few weeks that remain of the present Gubernatorial canvass. They are to be printed in both German and English, and to be secretly distributed by paid agents. To the getters up we say, "CEASE VIPERS, YOU BITE A FILE."—Pa. Telegraph.

Three thousand Emigrants arrived in New York on Sunday last a week. Europe is throwing her paupers upon our shores by thousands, many of whom die of starvation, while others find their way to our hospitals, poor houses and prisons.

THE ELECTIONS.

Wheeling, August 9.

KENTUCKY.

The following Congressmen have been elected from the State of Kentucky:

District	4th Buckner,	Whig,
"	5th Thompson	"
"	6th Adams,*	"
"	7th Duncan	"
"	8th C. S. Morehead	"
"	10th Gaines	"

In the Ninth District Cox (Whig) is reported to be elected over his opponent, Mr. French. There are, however, three counties in this District not fully heard from. Two of these counties will probably give a Loco Foco majority, and one a Whig majority.

The Legislature of Kentucky will be strongly Whig.

*There were two Whig candidates in this District—Price and Adams.

[The Second and Third Districts of Kentucky are in some doubt, which we hope to clear up to day.]

INDIANA.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

District,	1st,	Robert Dale Owen, L. F.
"	2d,	Thomas J. Henley, L. F.
"	3d,	Bobinson, L. F.
"	4th,	Caleb Smith, Whig.
"	5th,	Wick, L. F.
"	6th,	Dobson, L. F.

There are four Districts to hear from.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina makes a fair beginning. A slip from the office of the "Old North State," Elizabeth city, gives the following results:—

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Gen. Daniel, Loco Foco, has been re-elected in this district.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The returns from this District come in cheeringly for the Whig cause. The returns are not all in, but enough is known to make Col. Outlaw's majority in the district at least 500 over Biggs, locofoco, who was elected to the last Congress by a majority of 147 votes.

FROM THE PENN'A INTELLIGENCER.

"Aid and Comfort."

Polk's Pass to Santa Anna.

The Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf is hereby directed NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF GENERAL ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA AND SUITE to Mexico should he desire to return thither. JAMES K. POLK.

May 15, 1846.

Polk's admission of having granted the Pass.

"When orders were issued to the Commander of our Naval forces in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of the war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coast of Mexico under blockade, HE WAS DIRECTED NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF SANNA ANNA TO MEXICO SHOULD HE RETURN."—*Polk's Annual Message to Congress, Dec. 7., 1846.*

It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove favorable to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties.—*Ibid.*

What has been "Seen."

BATTLE OF MONTEREY.—Sept. 21, 22, 23, 1846—three days hard fighting.—*Loss of Americans in killed and wounded—FIVE HUNDRED!*

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—February 22nd and 23d, SANTA ANNA COMMANDING IN PERSON A MEXICAN FORCE OF **20,000** MEN!—*Loss of the Americans in killed and wounded—SEVEN HUNDRED!*

What the People Remember.

The People remember that the Federal party of the present day oppose the WAR WITH MEXICO, gives AID AND COMFORT to the enemy, and is emphatically the MEXICAN PARTY in these United States.—*Democratic Union.*

Exactly! The People remember the repeated attempts of the present Federal administration to tear the laurels from the brow of the noble old Hero of Buena Vista.

The People remember that the Federal President gave the villainous SANTA ANNA a PASSPORT to return to Mexico to unite, reinvigorate, concentrate the Mexican forces, and lead them to battle against a handful of Americans under General Taylor.

The People remember the VOTE OF CENSURE passed upon General Taylor by the Federalists in the House of Representatives.

The People remember that the Federalists DENOUNCED Gen. Taylor as a "Whig General," incompetent to command the army of occupation.

The People remember the repeated attempts of the Federalists to SUPERCEDE GEN. TAYLOR IN COMMAND by the appointment of a paltry paper-General, and thus INSULT the gallant old Chief who had conducted the campaign so gloriously, and acquired imperishable laurels, and in whose eulogy the Nation spoke in thunder tones!

The People remember that the Federal President in his message announcing the victories in Mexico PURPOSELY and POINTEDLY omitted to mention the name of Gen TAYLOR.

The People remember that the Federalists have extend AID AND COMFORT to the enemy, by doing all they could to prevent the brilliant achievemrnts of old ROUGH AND READY and bring disgrace upon the National flag.

The People remember that while old ROUGH AND READY has been saving the Administration from disgrace, with the certain knowledge that it was straining every nerve to BREAK HIM DOWN, and while he has been winning brilliant victories for his country the Federal President and the Federalists who follow in his train, have been rendering "AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY," not only in sending SANTA ALMONTE and a score of other Mexican Generals back from banishment into Mexico, but in WITHDRAWING THE BEST HALF OF TAYLOR'S COMMAND from him, whereby SANTA ANNA, MR. POLK'S ally, could meet and did meet old "Rough and Ready" with four times his number of troops!

The People remember that the Federalists are opposed to Protection of American Industry; and in favor of FREE TRADE and DIRECT TAXATION.

The People remember that the Federalists in 1844 wickedly and wilfully DECEIVED them by pretending friendship for the Protective system, and shouting for "POLK, DALLAS, SHUNK AND THE TARIFF OF **1842**," and that no sooner were they in power than they violated their solemn promises to the People, and forced the present obnoxious BRITISH TARIFF upon the country.

The People remember that the Federal party of the present day are the lineal descendants of the TORIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The People remember that during the last War the Federalists were the BRITISH PARTY, and that JAMES BUCHANAN, one of the leaders of the Federal party OPPOSED & DENOUNCED THE DEMOCRATIC WAR ADMINISTRATION OF MR. MADISON, and declered that *if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out!*

The People remember that the Federal President who has furnished AID AND COMFORT to the enemy, by PASSING Santa Anna back to Mexico, is the descendant of one of the TORIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

The People remember that the Federalists are the enemies of the industrial classes, and are in favor of REDUCING THE WAGES OF AMERICAN WORKINGMEN, and placing them upon a level with the paupers of Europe.

The People remember that the doctrine of the Federalists is to TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, and let the poor take care of themselves.

The People remember that the Federal President is responsible for the loss of the gallant spirits who fell upon the battle fields of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz, and they will not permit him to wiggle out of the responsibility. He it was who gave the miserable, intriguing wretch Santa Anna, a FREE PASS into Mexico to rally the Mexican army, and give it vitallity and strength. But for that PASSPORT, these battles would not have taken place.

The People remember that the Federal candidate for Governor, "old Shunk" was a prominent participant in the GRAND TARIFF SWINDLE of 1844—that he aided in the DECEPTIGN that was practised upon the people, by PRETENDING to be in favor of the Tariff of 1842—and the fact of his now being the candidate of the party thet passed the present odious BRITISH TARIFF, and advocates that obnoxious Locofoco measure, a TAX UPON TEA AND COFFEE, is a striking acknowledgment of the deception, and renders him unworthy the confidence and support of the friends of Protection in Pennsylvania.

The People remember that the Federal candidate for Governor has been in office for THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and received from the public treasury more than SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for his services, and they do not feel disposed to give the old pap-sucker an opportunity of pocketing NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE of the public money.

The People remember that the Federal candidate for Governor charged the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for FIVE DAYS services as Clerk of the House of Representatives—being just THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY—or ten times as much as the law entitled him to.

The People remember that the Federal candidate for Governor, while Superintendent of Common Schools in 1840-41, SWINDLED THE STATE OUT OF **$0,616**, and put it into the pockets of his political associates. We have the "documents" to prove it.

The People WILL REMEMBER all these things, and will NEVER AGAIN CONFER POWER ON THE FEDERALISTS.

DEATH OF GEORGE RAPP.—The death of this eccentric man has come at last.—George Rapp died at Economy on the 9th instant, at the advanced age of nearly 92 years. Nearly half of this time Rapp was the moving spirit of the Economy Association, and to the end of his life had the command and respect of his associates. His influence was of no common kind, and exerted as it was, produced no common result. What the effect of the death may be with the community among whom he presided, remains to be seen.—The Economy Association has long been the subject of the scoffs and jeers of many who have sought rather to be curious than well informed in regard to its character. Without much direct knowledge in regard to Rapp and his associates, we venture the opinion that this community was conducted with more order and sobriety, more industry and more economy than many communities claiming to be much better than this.—Pitt. Gaz.

SHOT HIS WIFE BY MISTAKE.—Dr. J. B. Pierce, of Troy, Pa., shot his wife by mistake, on the evening of the 22d inst. Mistaking her for a robber, breaking into the house, he seized the gun and fired. The whole charge of shot entered her breast, and she fell dead on the floor.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Youghiogheny Navigation Company.

As the time approaches (the 23d inst.) for opening books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company, it is desirable that full information be laid before the public, calculated to show the importance of the work and the advantages that may be expected to follow from its construction, to the whole district of country through which it will pass and also to this city.

Of the various kinds of improvements adopted in modern times to facilitate trade and travel, turnpikes, canals railroads, and that by dams and locks the latter has in most respects, greatly the advantage; indeed its only competitor is the rail road and this has the preference for the traveller, only on account of speed.

The system of locks and dams affords all the advantage of Steam Navigation, which even in point of speed does not fall short of that of rail roads. The cost of original construction is far less than that of any other kind of pnblic improvement. It is a remarkable fact that the system of dams and locks can be completed for any number of miles along a river for less than the expense of making a common turnpike the same number of miles.

The expense of keeping up an improvement of this kind is a mere fraction compared with that of rail roads. Indeed a large share of the income of rail roads is expended annually in repairs, relaying rails, locomotives, cars, wages of Engineers, Agents, &c. while the rents from water power alone will go far to meet this expense.

The improvement of the Youghiogheny river by dams and locks will open up a district of country equal to any other in Western Pennsylvania in agricultural riches, and not surpassed even by the Allegheny region in coal, iron and lumber. The lower part of the river particularly abounds in coal of the very best quality and the upper in iron ore and lumber, as well as excellent coal.

The opening up of a new avenue by which these staple articles can be brought cheaply to our market will add much to the wealth and prosperity of our city. It will also materially swell the business and profits of the Monongahela Navigation Improvement to which it will become at onec an important feeder and on their account it is entitled to liberal aid from the Stockholders of that Company.

West Newton which is now a comparatively obscure village would soon become an important town, and as the distance by that place and Somerset from Pittsburgh to Cumberland is about thirty miles shorter than by Brownsville, a daily line of boats and stages would in all probability soon divert a large share of travel to that route.

McKeesport, with the advantages which this improvement would afford for manufactures in various departments, as iron, glass, cotton, wool, &c., and connected, as she is, almost as a suburb with Pittsburgh, would in a few years, find her beautiful plain covered with factories and comfortable dwelling houses, and all the other evidences of wealth and prosperity.

If the improvement of the Youghiogheny, by dams and locks, can be carried up to the foot of Laurel Hill, the strongest inducement will be held out to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to rouse from their long and lethargic state of inactivity, and make a vigorous effort to carry out the original and magnificient design of that Company—the union of the waters of the Atlantic, and those of the Ohio river, at Pittsburgh, by a canal of larger dimensions, and greater capacity for business, than any other in the country.

It seems to be generally forgotten, that twenty years ago, and before the Pennsylvania canal was constructed, this was the great national improvement project of the day—that surveys of the whole line by Potomac, Wills Creek, Castleman,s river, and the Youghiogheny, were made by engineers under the direction of the United States Government—that a canal sixty feet wide, and six feet deep, with an abundant supply of water, was declared entirely practicable, at a cost only about one half the sum that will be required to complete Dr. McLane's two per cent rail road of tunnels and viaducts from Cumberland to Wheeling—and that the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, united in giving a charter, under which the company have, through many trials and difficulties, completed the work nearly to Cumberland.

Is it not possible that the extension of steam navigation to the base of the Laurel Hill, on the very route designated, which in all probability, will be completed before many years, will lead to the ultimate completion of this truly great and national work?

Whether this suggestion be entitled to any weight or not, the local interests along the line, and the business and trade which it will immediately create, will warrant, and richly repay, all the expenditure necessary to make the improvement authorized by the charter of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company. It is hoped, therefore, that all will assist in contributing more or less, as their means and engagements will warrant, to complete this important object. S.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's in Elklick township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 13th day of July last, an indented apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named John M'Closkey, said runaway is between 22 and 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and dark complexion; had on when he left a brown frock coat; the above reward will be given to any person returning him, but no other charges paid.

AMBROSE BRIKE.

Aug 3-47-3t* FERDINAND BRIKE

PROPOSALS

FOR putting a cupola and roof upon Gideon Meeting House at Centreville will be received by either of the subscribers. Proposals to be handed in without delay.

AARON WILL,
HENRY SHAFF,
JONAS SHULTZ,
Committee

July 27, 1847.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Milford township, on the 16th day of June last, a Heiffer with black sides, mixed with grey hair, a white streak over the back, and some white about the legs and belly: the left ear cut off, and a slit in the right one and is between two and three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JONATHAN SAYLOR.

August 10, 1847 3t

BOLTING CLOTHS

To Millers.—T. B. Kehler & Co., have just received a large and well selected lot of the old Anchor Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

which will be sold lower than ever offered in our market. The article has been well known, having given general satisfaction heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock, as we obtain them direct from the agent in New York, and can sell them on better terms than have been offered in this market.

Inquire of T. B. KEHLER & CO.

July 27-47. Opposite Mineral Bank, Cumberland, Md.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at August Term 1847, commencing on the 30th day and last Monday in August.

Rhees and wife	vs	Phillippi
Clester's use	vs	Craig
Neff's use	vs	Hay's Ex'trs.
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Picking	vs	Alwine
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Ankeny	vs	Brom
Koontz	vs	Koontz's Ad'mr.
Rowan & Baldwin	vs	Miller
Reed	vs	Reed
Bell et al	vs	Horner
Brook's & Co's use	vs	McChesney and Allen

A. J. OGLE, Proth'y.

Proth'y Office Somerset, July 27, 1847.

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 193 Tremont Street, Boston. [may1]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Armstrong & Hume, in the Foundry Business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JAMES M. HUME.

June 28, 1847.

N. B. The business will be carried on hereafter by Armstrong & Co., who hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. july20-'47-3t

IMPORTANT.

IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, ye earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs. JONATHAN ROW.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among he creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

june22-1847.

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO KNOW THEMSELVES indebted for FEES and TAXES on suits brought or judgments entered during my term of office as Prothonotary. Stern necessity will compel me, however reluctant I may be after the

10th day of September next,

to enforce the collection of all fees, &c., that are not settled by cash or note before that time. I cannot longer consent to pay interest on moneys advanced for Taxes. Bills will be ready for all at next Court, which I trust will be attended to.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON.

july 13-1847-2m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL,

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.

june15-'47

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain messuage, plantation, or

Tract of Land,

situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty-five Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpenning, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 55, 65, 111, 125, 182, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.

TERMS—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without Interest, payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

JOHN O. KIMMEL.

July 6 47-4t. Trustee.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

LIFE ON THE CANAWL.

A life on the raging canawl,
A home on its muddy deep,
Where, through summer, spring and fall,
The frogs their revels keep.
Like a fish on a hook I pine,
On this dull unchanging shore—
O, give me the packet line,
And the muddy canawl's dull roar.

Once more on the deck I stand
Of my own swift gliding craft—
The horses trot off on the land,
And the boat follows close abaft.
We shoot through the turbid foam
Like a bull-frog in a squall,—
And, like the frogs, our home
We'll find in the muddy canawl.

The sun is no longer in view,
The clouds have begun to frown,
But, with a bumper or two,
We'll say, let the storm come down.
And this song we'll sing one and all,
While the storm around us pelts:
A life on the muddy canawl,
Oh, we don't want "nothing else."

BLITZ, THE HUMBUG.—In order the better to understand the following joke, it should be know that Signor Blitz is a celebrated ventriloquist and magician. In the course of his travels, Signor Blitz was standing one day in front of a hotel, watching the movements of a clumsy Irishman, who was attaching some horses to a coach. The idea occurred to him to have a little sport. The Irishman brought out a fresh horse, and was about to put on the harness, when the before supposed dumb beast declared "he would not start on his journey until he had his oats."—Pat started back, astounded at the speech from the horse, and recovering a little from his astonishment, looking the brute full in the face, he exclaimed,

"An' do you pretend to say you havn't had yer oats noo!"

"Not a single oat," coolly replied the horse.

Pat held up his hand in amazement, and cried,

"Yer a bloody liar, an' so yer are, for Jemmy Doogle gave you a PECK if he had an oat."

Still the horse flatly denied his having the oats, and Pat, greatly incensed, rushed into the stable, "Jemmy Doogle! an' has Billy had no oats this morning?"

"Shure he's had his peck."

"O! the lying divil an' he swears he ha'n't had the bloody one, at all!"

The twinkle of the eye told how much the ventriloquist enjoyed the joke.

An officer, returned from the wars, says the N. O. Delta, who was at a social party last evening, was boasting excessively of his own personal valor and prowess.—Just as the wine-bottle came round to him, he entered on rather a tedious narrative of an attack made on him at Buena Vista, by some Mexican soldiers, three of whom he left dead at his feet, two of whom fell wounded, and the remaining two of whom, as an Irishman would say, ran away. He was so intent on blowing his own trumpet that he never thought of passing the wine which stood before him. Half an hour having elapsed, and the tale not being then half told, his friend on his right, impatient for the wine and of his boastful story, stretching for the bottle coolly called out—"A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

SMALLER STILL.—The Trustees of Saratoga village would not allow Tom Thumb to give his exhibition without taxing him $25 per day for a license. As this was the first time that a license had ever been charged for any exhibition in Saratoga, the little General wrote a letter to the Trustees, stating that he was satisfied from their acts that Saratogo could produce much *smaller* men than himself—he should therefore most respectfully decline coming in competition with those who evidently had so much the advantage of him in point of *littleness*.

A love-touched damsel, writing to her "feller," says:—"Co-whap me, Johnny, if things don't look all-fired slick down here. Taters is up and the old pig are doing well."

GOOD.—Mexico, says the Mobile Herald and Tribune, declines *treating*; therefore Gen. Scott will have to liquor—(*lick her.*)

There are 70,000 kernals of corn in a bushel.

INTERESTING FACTS.

The Reformation by Martin Luther commenced in Germany in 1519; in France by John Calvin in 1530; in Switzerland by Zuinglius, in 1519, and in Scotland by John Knox in 1560. The name of Protestant was given to the Reformed, at the Diet of Spire, in 1529.

The surface of the SUN contains 2,432,300,000,000 square miles. The solid contents of the sun amount to 357 billions of cubic miles. It is 454 times larger than all the planetary bodies taken together.

Pure rain water is the best brink for man. Those who use pure water alone, generally have sound teeth, good appetite, are not subject to many diseases, and live to a great age.

The moon is 230,000 miles distant from the earth. With an instrument that magnifies a thousand times, it appears but 230 miles off. The moon is but the 50th part of the bulk of the earth.

Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, made a law, that every man who committed a fault in a state of intoxication, should receive a double punishment.

The five different races of men are—the European, white; the African, black; the Malay, brown; the Asiatic, yellow; the American, red.

Platius, when he beheld the dead body of his wife before him, threw himself upon the corpse and instantly expired.

The passion of love has been known to excite inflamatory fevers, hysterics, hectics, and even madness.

Lightning travels with a velocity twice as great as that of light, being at the rate of 24,000,000 miles a minute.

Anger has produced bilious fevers, hemorrhages, inflamation of the brain, apoplexies and death.

The sun is 1,300,000 times larger than our globe, and distant from the earth 94,500,000 miles.

There will not be a total eclipse of the sun visible in America until August 7th, 1869.

Those exercises which engage both body and mind are the most conducive to health.

The first chimney ever constructed was at Venice in 1347, the second at Rome in 1393.

THE CHANCES OF BATTLE.—"At Waterloo," said Napoleon, "I ought to have been victorious. The chances were a hundred to one in my favor. But Ney, the bravest of the brave, at the head of 42,000 Frenchmen, suffered himself to be delayed a whole day by some thousands of Nassau troops. Had it not been for this inexplicable inactivity, the English army would have taken *flagrante delicto*, and annihilated without striking a blow. Grouchy, with 40,000 men, suffered Bulow and Blucher to escape from him; and finally, a heavy shower of rain made the ground so soft that it was impossible to make the attack at day-break. Had I been able to commence early, Wellington's army would have been trodden down in the defiles of the forest, before the Prussians could have had time to arrive. It were otherwise lost with resource. The defeat of Wellington's army would have been peace, the repose of Europe, the recognition of the interests of the masses, and of the democracy."—[Montholan's Hist.

TO TEACHERS.

THE School Directors of Somerset Borough are desirous to employ **three** persons as teachers of Common Schools in said borough. The schools to commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1847.

By order of the Board of Directors,
july13 A. J. OGLE, Sec.

Journeyman Blacksmith WANTED.

THE subscriber, residing in Lavansville, Somerset township, wishes to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Any one who is a good workman and desirous of engaging, will please make application soon.
july13 JOHN THOMPSON.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residingin said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requesied to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN,
August 10, 1847-6t* Adm'rs

NOTICE.

LEFT the subscriber, residing in Turkeyfoot township, on the 4th of July last, an indented servant named William Vought. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account.

DAVID HINEBAUGH.
August 3, 1847-3t.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommadate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction,

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,
Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

R. L. STEWART.

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fea of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of unmber 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned. on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

CUBA SEGAR.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS**, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, L. S. in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal represent atives of said dec'd, to appearat an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

ORANGES & LEMON.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, L. S. in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25. 1847. clerk.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in L. S. & for said county, on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25. 1847. clerk.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.

A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.
Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and L. S. for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1. 1847. Clerk.

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞ To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—1y